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characteristic in the corresponding bones of the ape, will not fail to receive attention. He says—"In some of the tibiæ the amount of flattening surpasses that of the gorilla and chimpanzee, in each of which we found the short 0.67 of the long diameter, while in the tibia from Michigan it was only 0.48." Similar comparisons of the other bones, particularly of a large number of crania and of the pelvis, are equally suggestive, and render this one of the most valuable of the reports issued by the trustees.—HENRY GILMAN, *Detroit*, *Michigan*.

THE TANIS STONE: A NEW TRILINGUAL.—A trilingual stone recently discovered in excavations made at Tanis, on the eastern or Pelusiac branch of the Nile, has been deposited in the Museum of Egyptian antiquities at Cairo. It is a perfect stela, about six feet high, two and a half feet broad, and a foot thick, the summit arched. The inscriptions cover one entire face and most of one side; hieroglyphics occupy about three-fifths (the upper portion) of the face, the Greek version the remainder, while the Demotic translation covers scarcely more than two-thirds (the upper part) of the left side. The letters are small, closely crowded, and all perfect and sharply cut, the stone not having been defaced in the slightest degree; in the extent and perfection of the inscriptions, it is, therefore, much superior to the "Rosetta stone." Plaster casts of the Tanis stone have recently been taken, and copies sent to the museums of London and Berlin; and through the intercession of the American consul, Col. Butler, at the instance of Rev. Dr. Lansing, one of the American missionaries stationed at Cairo, a copy is now preparing for Monmouth College, in Illinois. —S. H. SCUDDER.

GEOLOGY.

REMARKS ON FOSSIL VERTEBRATES FROM WYOMING.—Prof. Leidy remarked that the collection of fossils presented at the meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, August 8, by Drs. J. Van A. Carter and Joseph K. Corson were of unusual interest. They consist of remains mainly of turtles, with those of mammals and crocodiles, and were obtained from the Tertiary deposits in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory.

The great abundance of remains of turtles, of many species and genera, of fresh-water and terrestrial habit, obtained in Wyoming, indicates this region to have swarmed with these animals during the earlier portion of the Tertiary period. Crocodiles and lacertian reptiles were likewise numerous. The many mammalian remains found in association with the reptilian fossils mainly belong to tapiroid and carnivorous animals.

The Wyoming Tertiary fauna presents a remarkable contrast with the later faunæ of the Mauvaises Terres of White River, Dakota, and of the Niobrara River, Nebraska. Among the large number of fossils from these two localities, rich in evidence of mammalian life, there occur the remains of a single species of turtle in each, and none of crocodiles or other reptiles.

Dr. Carter's collection, besides containing remains of *Trionyx guttatus*, *Emys Jeanesianus*, *E. Haydeni* and *E. Stevensonianus*, and *Bœna arenosa*, also adds two new turtles to the list. One of these is a species of Emys of the largest size, and exceeds any now living. The carapace has measured about two feet and a half in length, and the sternum about two feet. In honor of its discoverer, it may be named *Emys Carteri.*

The first and second vertebral plates of this species present an unusual, perhaps an anomalous appearance. The first is four inches long, and clavate in shape with the narrow part foremost. The second is two and one-fourth inches long, and presents the usual hexagonal form reversed. The third plate, a little longer, is quadrate with convex sides. The first vertebral scute is vase-like in outline, five and one-half inches long, two and three-fourths inches wide in front, four and three-fourths inches near the middle, and three and one-half inches at the back border. The second scute, of the ordinary form, is five inches long, and four inches wide.

The second turtle belongs to the recently characterized genus *Bœna*, but is considerably larger than its associated species which have been described. The shell in its complete condition, has been upwards of a foot and a half in length, and is seven inches and a half high. The sternum is flat, and about fifteen inches long. Its pedicels ascend at an angle of about 45° and are seven inches and a half broad. As in the living Dermatemys, and the sea turtles, they are covered with large scutes, four in number, as in *Bœna arenosa*. The intermediate vertebral scutes are longer than broad — the third being four inches long, and three and one-half inches wide. A peculiarity of the species is the undulating manner in which the costal scutes join the marginal scutes, and the sternal scutes one another. The species may be named *Bœna undata.*

Dr. Carter's collection also contains some fragments of bones of a large mammal, which are so mutilated as to be hardly characteristic. A jaw fragment among them, with the retained fragments of the true molars, would appear to indicate a species of *Palæosyops* much larger than *P. paludosus.* In absence of other evidence, it might be viewed as a species of this genus, under the name of *P. major.* The true molars occupied a space of four and a half inches. The last molar measured an inch and seven-eighths fore and aft, and an inch transversely in front.

Dr. Carter had also sent some fossils to Prof. Leidy, among which were portions of jaws, with nearly full series of teeth of *Hyrachyus agrarius.* This animal is related to the Tapir, Hyracodon and Lophiodon. The formula of its dentition, is the same as in Hyracodon: seven molars, one canine, and three incisors. The true molars are like those of Lophiodon, except that the last lower one has a bi-lobed instead of a triple-lobed crown. Apparently the same animal has been indicated by Prof. Marsh, under the name of *Lophiodon Bairdianus.* A fragment of a lower jaw containing the last premolar, and the first true molar, indicates a larger species of *Hyrachyus*, which may be named *H. eximius.* The crown of the last premolar is seven and one-fourth lines antero-posteriorly, and five and one-half transversely. The true molar has measured about eight and one-half lines, fore and aft, and six lines transversely. The depth of the jaw fragment below the true molar is over an inch and a half.

Another fossil is a mutilated incisor, indicating a species of *Trogosus* rather more than half the size of *T. castoridens*, which may be named *T. vetulus.*

A femur of *Palæosyops paludosus* in the collection, exhibits the third trochanter, characteristic of the unequal-toed pachyderms. The astragalus of this animal almost repeats that of the living tapirs.

Among the remains of Dr. Corson's collection, there is the greater part of the lower jaw of a large crocodile, but too much broken to attempt to give an opinion in regard to its specific character, until it is in some degree mended or restored.